

HAGGIN'S ESTATE IS \$20,000,000 IN THIS STATE

Tentative Transfer Tax of \$510,000 Paid, Saving \$50,000.

SCHEDULES WILL BE FILED TO-MORROW

ALBANY, March 11.—A check for \$510,000 has been received by the office of State Comptroller Travis as a tentative payment on the transfer tax on the estate of James Ben Haggin, horseman and mine owner, who died at his summer home at Newport on September 12, 1914. By this payment before Monday the estate escapes a penalty of \$50,000, which would have accrued had payment been made later.

The schedules in the estate, which will be filed on Monday in the office of Deputy Comptroller Boardman in New York city, show that the total value of the New York estate will be in excess of \$20,000,000, which is \$5,000,000 more than the estimate made at the time Mr. Haggin's will was filed. The \$20,000,000 estimate does not include Mr. Haggin's paintings or the product of his breeding farm for thoroughbred horses in Kentucky.

Stocks Chief Asset.

The chief asset is in stocks, estimated at \$12,400,000, consisting of a few large holdings in mining and real estate companies. The most valuable is stock in the Homestake Mining Company in south Dakota, appraised at \$4,400,000. His stock in the Kern County Land Company of California is worth \$2,750,000 and his \$2,000,000 par value of stock in the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company of Peru is valued at \$2,000,000. He held \$1,000,000 in Cerro de Pasco bonds. The remainder of his stocks is made up of shares in California, Kentucky and Montana mining corporations.

Mr. Haggin left New York real estate valued by the estate at \$2,881,000, made up of the following parcels: City residence at 1 East Sixty-fourth street, \$250,000; ground at 422 Fifth avenue, owned by the Progress Club, \$775,000; 27 and 27 1/2 Broadway, \$600,000; 487 Broadway, \$460,000; 287 Fifth avenue, \$1,100,000; 72 and 74 Broadway, \$120,000; 223 to 227 Broadway, \$365,000; 441 Madison avenue, \$140,000; 211 to 217 West 110th street, \$75,000; 67 acres at Westwood and Grandview avenues, Brookhaven, \$210,000; 314 West 141st street, \$250,000. He owned 20 shares of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, worth \$100,000.

Among the debts in the estate were: \$2,000,000 personal debt, \$950,000 in bonds, \$1,100,000 mortgages, \$2,000,000 accounts receivable, \$209,047, and \$200,000 notes, \$869,690.

Debts of \$1,000,000.

The debts included \$1,000,000 in notes and \$1,000,000 in accounts payable. The \$1,000,000 in notes was made up of \$500,000 in notes to his widow, Margaret W. Haggin, and an equal share to his son, John H. Haggin, in addition to the property of \$1,000,000. His daughter, Mrs. Edith H. Lounsbury, got a fifth interest in the property at 1 East Fifty-second street, given to her during her lifetime. She also received \$100,000 to be divided among her children, Richard Lounsbury, Mrs. Edith L. Perry, a fifth went to his daughter, Mrs. Mabel McAfee. Haggin left \$50,000 to be paid to her.

The other fifth was left in trust for Mr. Lee W. Haggin, widow of the deceased son, Ben Al Haggin, until her death or remarriage, from whence she was to receive \$15,000 a year. The principal was to go to her sons, James Ben Al Haggin and Louis Lee Haggin.

The New York appraisal does not include valuable real estate in California and Newport and the Elmdorf stock farm in Kentucky.

Pays \$500,000 in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The largest collateral inheritance tax payment on record in this city, and said to be the largest in California, was made today when a certified check for \$500,000 was turned over to City Treasurer John E. McDougall as part of the inheritance tax due from the estate of James B. Haggin.

The appraisal of the property in California, according to the estate, is \$20,000,000. When it is the remainder of the tax will be paid. William A. Sullivan, State insurance tax appraiser, estimates that the value of the property in California is \$7,000,000 and the estate may pay \$2,000,000 more.

Haggin was a large stockholder in the Kern County Land Company, the Homestake Mining Company and other mining corporations organized here, and his stock holdings form most of his California estate. The estate is also obliged to pay an inheritance tax on the same property in New York.

Treasurer McDougall arranged for transportation of the \$500,000 through the Bank of California to the City Comptroller.

RUSSIA NOT ABSOLUTELY DRY.

Letter Says Even Vodka Can Be Bought in Certain Sections.

Russia has not gone absolutely dry; vodka can be obtained in certain sections, according to a letter which the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America has received from John H. Snodgrass, American consul general at Moscow. Joseph DeLoach, president of the association, decried from Mr. Snodgrass's letter that prohibition in Russia has failed because of the sale of vodka to use drugs and for medicinal purposes for liquor. "The sale of vodka is not prohibited in certain sections of the empire there being a local prohibition of the manufacture and distribution of vodka," wrote Consul-General Snodgrass. "But in some parts, particularly in the south, vodka can be purchased in hotels and restaurants as well as in bottle houses, and to what might be recognized as a local prohibition in that section. In general, however, all bottle houses are closed and the sale of vodka is forbidden."

The sale of wines and liquors is carried on in all sections by wine merchants in persons securing the consent of the authorities to purchase. This is restricted to a certain number of bottles per month, and is only enjoyed by the favored class. The sale of beer is also closed here is undoubtedly. In the first class restaurants it is possible to be supplied with champagne and wines, as well as vodka, at prohibitive prices. Champagne sells at \$1.50 per bottle (about \$12.50), and it is estimated that restaurant keepers secure as much as \$100,000 (about \$300,000) for the glass. Scotch Whisky sells at \$10 (about \$5) per bottle.

BAKER'S FIGHT FOR 3 CENT FARES A WAR POST ASSET

"Angel Child" Has Grown to Man of Indomitable Will—Would "Smash a Nose to Preserve Peace"—Side Lights on His Makeup.



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Secretary Newton D. Baker.
At his desk in the War Department at Washington.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Once styled the "most intellectual Mayor in captivity," Newton Diehl Baker, former chief executive of the Sixth City, a trim little man physically, whose one hobby is books and whose one weakness, if it may be so termed, is a battered leather pipe, now finds himself at the head of the nation's military.

But his Cleveland friends, and they are legion, see nothing incongruous in elevating the former lieutenant of the late Tom L. Johnson to the position of Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet. They predict that the same keen mind, indomitable will and perseverance which enabled him to battle victoriously, and practically single-handed, the best legal counsel in Ohio through Cleveland's seven years' strait railway war will gain for him further successes.

Secretary Baker's love for learning is not a pose. Wherever he goes he generally carries a book with him for his recreation or instruction. And talk—he has more 42 centimeter words at his command than most college professors.

"Dreams of Dreams."

"I am a dreamer of dreams," he once said, while Mayor, discussing projected municipal reforms. The Warrensville farm colony, where new ideas in the treatment of the criminal are in operation, municipal electric light, municipal concerts and home rule in taxation and other matters for Ohio cities are some of the results of his dreams. Despite the fact that he exhibits symptoms that lead some to term him a "high brow," Secretary Baker, by his sympathetic and attractive personality, has become a favorite with "the people." A glimpse at the election records in Cleveland affords ample proof of this. He was re-elected for a plurality of 2,500 votes at the time when his chief, Tom L. Johnson, and the rest of the Democratic ticket went down to defeat under a Republican landslide. Then later he was elected Mayor by the largest majority ever given a candidate in Cleveland. Baker proved in his contest for office to be a brilliant campaign orator and a debater of the first class. When campaigning for Johnson or for himself opponents were glad to hear clear of his sonnetaries, and when the word debate mentioned opponents usually took to the tail timber.

Enjoyed Large Problems.

As an executive Baker surrounded himself with men capable of handling details. He preferred to tackle problems in a large way and allow his subordinates to look after the routine affairs. While he was Mayor some of his advisers intimated that in his reception of visitors and dealings with ward politicians he should employ a few "fixes." Accordingly he decided to brow beat them. He was a one-man show who entered his office.

"Good morning, damn it," it's a fine day," was the greeting he handed the scribe. However, that was his last attempt. It sounded too stilted, said Baker.

When Baker, on a trip back from Europe, met Judge M. A. Poran of Cleveland on the boat and chatted with him, he little thought that one day he would be Mayor of Cleveland, and when he put the Mayor of Cleveland as Secretary for Postmaster-General Wilson during Grover Cleveland's regime he had little idea that later he was to occupy a Cabinet position.

Judge Poran induced the young Baker to come to Cleveland, where he gave him a place in the law firm of Poran & McTigue. Baker was a Democrat. His able handling of law subjects and his ready eloquence attracted the attention of Tom L. Johnson, who made him an assistant city solicitor.

SELLS WOOD ALCOHOL FOR DRUGS, ARRESTED

East Side Dealer Accused of Trying Bribery to Prevent Analysis.

Analysis.

Wood alcohol has endangered the health and possibly the lives of children of the lower East Side, according to an analysis of a sample of spirits of camphor made yesterday at the laboratory of the Health Department.

Salvatore P. Sclerosi, who owns a large drug store at 63 Catherine street, where many of the people living in the lower East Side buy their medicines, was

and Pythias between Johnson and Baker. When the fight for the renewal of grants and the introduction of a three-cent street car fare began Johnson pushed Baker into the thick of it. He weathered the storm of injunction and other suits stirred up by the traction attorneys and became invaluable to Johnson.

In his book "My Story" Mr. Johnson said of Baker concerning the time when he occupied a place in the Johnson administration:

"Mr. Baker, though the youngest of us all, was really the head of the cabinet and principal adviser to us all. He has been an invaluable public servant. As a lawyer he was pitted against the biggest lawyers in the State. No other city solicitor ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time nor so large a crop of injunctions to respond to, and in my judgment there isn't another man in the State who could have done the work so well."

Baker was twice elected Mayor and refused to run for a third term, preferring to resume the practice of law. The new Secretary of War is essentially a home man. He married when he had become firmly established in Cleveland and now has a family of three children. Jack, Peggy and Margaret are his children.

Wife Leader in Civic Life.

Shoulder to shoulder with her husband, Mrs. Baker, who was Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa., has worked and shared in his career. A keen-witted young woman with a mental vision that reaches far beyond her own doorstep, Mrs. Baker has been associated with the civic life of Cleveland in no small measure.

Ever in sympathy with her husband's ideals of good government, she has been not only his inspiration but his active helper. She is a member of numerous clubs and with her cares of a family of three still finds time to do some social work and care upon less fortunate children. A musician of more than ordinary ability, she teaches a class at the Misses School Settlement. "It is nothing more than a hobby," she says modestly. "And I hope that I shall still be able to continue activities of this nature when I get to Washington. The social side of being Secretary of War doesn't appeal to me particularly."

Few of Baker's friends know that he was elected to his life to follow his father's footsteps in medicine. But an accident one day compelled Dr. Baker to revise his decision.

Once when Baker was called to the country to amputate a man's leg he was summoned hurriedly across the road where another patient was dying. Instructing his son, who was with him, to find Dr. Johnson, Dr. Baker rushed away. A few minutes later he returned to find his son binding up all the veins, leaving the arteries severely alone.

How "the Boy" Made a Hit. Baker looked into politics in Cleveland only when Poran, who was selected to make a political address, became ill. Patrick J. McKimley, chairman, announced that Mr. Poran's illness would prevent his appearance. Then he asked, as he saw Baker sitting in the front row:

"But he's sent his boy to speak for him. Come on, boy, and tell them what you know."

It was a great night for McKimley's "boy." His speech was "different" and his reputation was established.

Baker's fondness for reading amounts almost to a passion. Friends say that at 19 he had read Shakespeare, Milton, Homer and the Bible. Often when the other boys were out in the hay mow or behind the barns, thrilled with the deeds of heroes whose exploits were being recounted in the paper-backed novels, Newton would be found in his father's office delving in some classic like "Paradise Lost." For this he became known as the "Angel Child."

arrested on Wednesday for illegal traffic in this business. Complaints have been received so frequently by the Health Department that Inspector William Cohen was sent to seek the cause of the market being flooded with stock manufactured with wood alcohol.

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At the laboratory of the Health Department it was learned yesterday that the "spirits of camphor" was composed entirely of wood alcohol. Spirits of camphor is used as an eye wash or a remedy for colds, and it is believed that many residents of the lower East Side have been saved from blindness or serious illness by the suspension of this particular traffic in wood alcohol.

GARRISON AIDS SECRETARY BAKER

He'll Make Good, Is Verdict of Predecessor in War Office.

DIGS INTO MEXICO TASK

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Washington has not yet become fully acquainted with the new Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, landed here a few days ago right in the middle of the Mexican flareup. He admitted he was dazed over the warlike preparations that he found in progress in his new office.

He smilingly told callers that for a time he would have to depend for guidance on such veterans as Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of Staff. Mr. Baker was preceded to Washington by a reputation as a "pacifist." He belongs to numerous peace societies and has opposed preparedness. He is at the same time a fighting man, according to his friends.

"Sometimes in order to preserve the peace you have got to smash a man on the nose," he is said to have told a friend who commented on the fact that Mr. Baker, a pacifist, had landed in the war office of the Government.

Modest and Very Frank.

Secretary Baker is a modest man and exceedingly frank. On the occasion of his first call at the White House after he had taken the oath of office he was asked about the news from Mexico. "The newspapers are carrying more detailed reports from the border than we are getting in the War Department," he said. This was in striking contrast to some officials who frequently refuse to talk as a means of making the fact that they really have nothing to talk about.

No less an authority than Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, who was considered eminently successful in the administration of that great office, has attested that it is his opinion that Mr. Baker will make good. Mr. Garrison spent some hours with the new Secretary this week going over details of the Department in an endeavor to start his successor in the right direction. This courtesy on the part of his predecessor was deeply appreciated by Secretary Baker.

It is known that the Administration believed that the War Department, when the President succeeded in persuading Mr. Baker to accept the war portfolio. He is regarded as a great acquisition both as an executive and as a political leader. It is believed, however, to say that it is the belief of President Wilson's advisers that the appointment of Mr. Baker will strengthen the Administration in Ohio, Indiana and other middle West States.

Works Early and Late.

Mr. Baker has turned to his new job with great energy. He is among the first to reach the War Department building in the morning and sticks to his desk until late at night, determined to get a grasp on the multitudinous details of his Department in order that he may command with the knowledge that should go with authority.

Although a "pacifist" in the abstract, Secretary Baker will yield acquiescence to any orders that may be given him by the Commander in Chief, the President, it is believed. If war comes or appears imminent he will not quit because of his personal beliefs. The cause of universal peace, say his friends.

The Administration is pleased with Mr. Baker and is satisfied that no mistake was made in selecting him to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Garrison.

NAVY GETS \$2,750,000 MORE BY A NEW BILL

\$890,000 for Ordnance, Including Anti-Aircraft Guns, in House Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A floor vote in the direction of equipping the navy for war was taken by the House Appropriations Committee today, which reported an additional appropriation bill carrying \$2,750,000 for the Navy Department. This amount will go to the manufacture of anti-aircraft guns for the battleships of the fleet, ammunition and other material repairs, and the replacing of boilers on some of the ships.

Of the amount recommended \$2,000,000 is for ordnance, which includes construction and repair and \$750,000 for engineering work.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the bureau of naval construction, explained to the committee the needs of the navy, suggested that spare parts, engines and other material be provided.

"Why cannot these things be made in front row?"

"We are trying to prepare the navy for war," replied Admiral Strauss, "and we do not know when we are going to have war."

Admiral Strauss also explained that money had been provided for anti-aircraft guns for all ships built since the outbreak, but that there are no spare guns for dreadnaughts and pre-dreadnaughts.

"We would like to have them," he said, "but we have not the money with which to get them. We would like to take the guns we are building and have built for ships not quite ready and put them on existing ships."

Efforts made by the Navy Department to adapt the old one-pounders to anti-aircraft use were not entirely successful, Admiral Strauss told the committee, for the reason that their range is only 5,000 feet, the level at which aeroplanes operate in Europe.

TAX MEETING ON WEDNESDAY. Civic Societies Invited to Academy of Music in Brooklyn. A mass meeting under auspices of the Tax Reduction Committee, which is backing a series of bills introduced at Albany for the easing of the city's financial condition, will be held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn next Wednesday evening. Representatives of civic organizations have been invited, with the intention that they shall report back to their respective organizations.

PARKER PLEADS FOR AMERICAN SABBATH

Judge Says Patriotism Demands Strict Observance of Day of Rest.

EXPERT TELLS OF TESTS

Judge Alton B. Parker, in a paper read at the non-partisan Saturday discussion of the Republican Club yesterday, ridiculed the man who works seven days a week as a "superhero" and declared "if such an existence is a denotation of the strenuous life then may kind Heaven defend us from all its experiments, even though such a prayer may be construed to include 'The Great Experiment.'"

Judge Parker said he was unable to attend the luncheon, as did Secretary of Labor Wilson. Those who discussed the subject "Is One Rest Day in Seven Necessary for Safeguarding the Economic, Physical, Social and Spiritual Welfare of the People?" were Prof. E. G. Martin of Harvard, Raynal C. Bolling, general counsel of the United States Steel Corporation, Edward J. Gahan, president of the National Laborers Association, and James M. Lynch, State Commissioner of Labor.

A man whose work his mind, and therefore loves his work, begins the tasks of Monday with a zest and courage that are unknown to Saturday," Judge Parker wrote. "This zest and courage constitute together a belt that makes the world go round."

"Your patriotism demands it, you therefore, that by precept and example you do all you may to save that great institution, the American Sabbath. In discharging that duty to your flag and fellow countrymen you will insure also

great good to yourself and your property because of the benefit you will physically derive from a decent observance of the day of rest.

"I believe that no man is truly alive and physically fit unless the morning finds his hands itching to take up the day's tasks, unless the noon hour is but a breathing space between morning's accomplishment and afternoon's hearty effort."

Dr. Martin told of scientific experiments made upon Harvard medical students with a view to learning whether one rest day in seven tended to increase efficiency. Nine medical students served as subjects for eight weeks and Dr. Martin declared that results proved undeniably that the Sunday excess gave the extra time for the recovery of efficiency which was more and more retarded in the course of the week's work.

"The method depended on the determination of the weakest electric shock the subjects could feel," he said. "The underlying principle was that high sensitiveness would go hand in hand with a high degree of nervous efficiency. A falling off of sensitiveness would indicate, therefore, a corresponding overwork of nervous efficiency."

Commissioner Lynch stated that official figures of the last two years in New York State Department of Labor indicate a tremendous decrease in the number of violations of the six day labor law. He said that in 1914 there were 12,000 offenses had been issued regarding violations of this law and in the year 1915 only 5,200 such orders were issued by the department. Mr. Lynch noted a much greater inclination on the part of employers to make the law effective, and although insisting that there were still vast difficulties in the way, said the whole idea was winning his way.

Columbia to Give Big Concert.

Columbia University will give a concert on April 11 at Carnegie Hall at which the university's Glee Club, 260 voices will sing Edward Elgar's "The Black Knight" and Frederick Converse's "Peace Pipe" for the first time since New York City. Walter Henry Hall will conduct. The soloists have not been announced.

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Jacob C. Klinek, president of the Williamsburg Trust Company and president of the Brooklyn Civic Club, is chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the meeting. Associated with him are fifteen citizens representing all the interests of Brooklyn. Despite the disappointing attendance at the Carnegie Hall meeting on Friday night, the Tax Reduction Committee hopes for large results from its campaign.

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SAYS PUBLIC LIFE IS IN NEED OF WOMEN

Bruere Urges Colleges to Prepare Graduates for Jobs They'd Shine In.

DROP TIMIDITY, HE SAYS

Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, wants the help of Harvard and Hunter colleges in furnishing the municipal government. At a vocational rally held by the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations at the Sage Foundation, 101 Madison, 130 East Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon he told the big assemblage of college women that neither of these institutions had done what it should to prepare women for public service.

"If the Mayor had to fill tomorrow the leading political places in New York with women he'd be hard put to it," he said. "I believe there are not a few who have the qualifications, but they are too timid to make themselves known. Women ought to be rid of this timidity. They must be more aggressive. And of course, those who enter public positions should have some preparation."

"I believe Hunter College should have a course of this sort," Bruere, too, has been decided in this respect. I am free to say, though its dean is sitting right behind me," he added, turning to Miss Anna H. Gilderhus, who had presided over him on the program.

"We need women in public life. If I were Governor of New York State I would put the university on the Public Service Commission. Women have greater fundamental morality than men, and then a woman would put the community in better relation to the community life. It rests largely with the colleges to turn out women with the capacity

and the courage to claim and fill these positions. For women are citizens and eligible to them even though they haven't yet the vote."

Mr. Bruere said that one of the three assistant examiners in the Civil Service Department who will compete for the place of chief examiner next year is a woman and he sincerely hoped that she would win.

"There will be room for a large crop of women officeholders in June, 1917, under the next administration, I trust," he said, "and the success of the administration in appointing Dr. Katharine B. Davis should make the way easy."

Miss Gilderhus talked of the function of the college, which lays the foundation, she said, but doesn't turn the girl out ready to fill even so much as a \$10 a week job. She advised every girl who could afford the time to spend three or four years in getting this construction of culture before preparing herself with the special tools with which to carve her way through life.

Miss Mary S. Snow, of the bureau staff, told of the limitless ambition of the modern college girl, which leads her to demand all kinds of jobs through the bureau, from contractor to broker, from manager of a store to landscape architect.

"Speaking of landscape architects," she said, "the girls who are coming down from Cornell in June could qualify as parkkeepers at the state after their experience. They took that course under the most trying conditions—with the men in their classes, the department and the environment horrible, unfriendly, but they took the course, and there are at least three women landscape architects in New York who are willing to take those girls as apprentices. Maybe some time the men will welcome them too."

Miss Mary Van Kleeck presided at the meeting.

Becomes Citizen So She Can Vote. Miss Anna Gertrude Jacobs, a teacher in physical training in the Jamaica High School, told Justice Benedict in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday that she wanted citizenship not a cause I want to vote. Justice Benedict issued the necessary papers.

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